

"I don't know anything about their position."

"When the warrants against Day came up to your court, you refused to sit in the cases?"

"Yes, sir."

"You invited Judge Loving to sit, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"How often have you invited Judge Loving to sit?"

"About three times."

"Why did you ask Judge Loving?"

"Well, sir, if you want to know it, my reason was this: Judge Loving had ruled in some whiskey cases in Nelson, and his decisions had pleased some of the drinkers in my county. I wanted to satisfy these people, so I called in Judge Loving to try the cases. Judge Loving had once invited me to sit in the trial of his brother."

"Judge Loving declined to sit in the case, didn't he?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you know of any other judge outside of yourself who was personally more friendly to Mr. Day?"

"I knew they were friendly, but not to that extent. Judge Loving declined to serve, so I invited Judge Adams."

TOOK A RIGID CROSS

Chairman Southall pulled out his watch. "How much longer are you going to continue, Mr. Strode?" he asked. "If it will be more than an hour we want to get some dinner."

"I think it will be more than an hour," said Strode.

"I hope the committee will go on without adjourning for dinner, and get through with me," said Judge Campbell.

"I am willing to go on until 8 o'clock to-night, without stopping," said Mr. Strode.

"I am not," said Mr. Southall. "The committee wants some dinner at least."

"I concur in the opinion of the chairman," said Captain "Bob" Lee.

The committee took a recess for an hour.

FROM LAST SESSION

We carried over about thirty light-weight overcoats, some dark—mostly light colors. Sold originally at \$12.50, \$15.00, and \$16.50. Try your choice to-morrow at \$6.75.

In Addition

We offer about forty sack suits, assorted sizes. Were \$12.50, \$13.50, and \$15.00. For quick clearance to-morrow at \$6.75 for choice.

Can's-Rady Company

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Strode Again Begins a Rigid Cross-Examination of Judge Campbell.

Just before the committee was rapped to order for the final session of the day, at a little past 3 o'clock, Judge Campbell came in, and taking the witness chair, proceeded to read a paper and calmly puffed an after dinner cigar.

Mr. Strode again took the witness in hand and resumed as to the trial of Dr. Crawford. He asked witness if on the day of the Crawford trial, the case of Davis and others vs. Chiles and others was not set for that day.

On this the judge's recollection was not clear. Counsel was endeavoring to refresh witness' recollection as to who were on the bar of the court with Judge Mann and Dr. Crawford, but witness had not paid strict attention.

Judge Campbell was asked what ministers had refused to go on Dr. Crawford's bond. He thought it was Rev. A. P. Gray and Rev. J. L. Wiley. He said that he did not know, but he thought he did not know. He thought the Rev. Mr. Wiley had brought Dr. Crawford to Amherst and gotten him into trouble and dropped him. He thought he was at the bottom of the trouble. His own pastor, Mr. Wilson had told him he thought he, as judge, did not all he could to suppress the liquor traffic. He was no longer a member of the church of Mr. Carson. He and his family had withdrawn from the church, but under the rules of the church, he thanked the Lord, Mr. Carson would still be an Amherst next year. He had never asked Mr. Carson, nor even his wife, to justify his assault on Dr. Crawford.

He had continued the Crawford case in order to have certain newspaper reporters present to testify as to alleged interviews with Dr. Crawford. Here was a little spat between Mr. Strode and Judge Campbell. The latter went on to explain, and Mr. Strode said he only wanted to know if he was or was not. Mr. Strode sharply replied the judge should answer for himself, and he did so. It was in regard to some immaterial point as to the Crawford trial.

Mr. Strode asked if the real reason for postponement was not to allow Mr. Crawford to apologize.

MORE THAN ONE

The reply was that witness may have had more than one reason. Indeed he said he had the two reasons named, and he may have had others.

He said, while he felt disappointed in the man, he yet had no personal animosity against Dr. Crawford when he dismissed the proceedings against him. He read from Judge Campbell's testimony on the trial, as he often did during the examination. He had discharged Dr. Crawford about 1 o'clock and had left for Richmond on a 1 o'clock train. He could not recall whether or not he had any conversations or objections between himself and Dr. Crawford and Judge Mann when they came out of the courthouse on the day of the assault. He did not notice Dr. Crawford, as he did not see him until he poked his hand up to him and spoke. He had seen the crowd coming out, but he had seen Judge Mann and was not looking for Dr. Crawford.

Coming to the Sweet Briar road matter, Strode asked if the judge had consulted the superior in the district. "I did not," was the quick reply. "I attend to my own business, regardless of supervisors or any one else." He was actuated by the highest motives. He wanted the road, the interest of the school and the county. He wanted that he did not consult the superior. He was himself a member of the Road Board and in that capacity the representative of the entire people. Therefore, he consulted no one save himself.

NOT A CTR.

The act passed by Judge Campbell when in the Legislature, putting the judge on the Road Board, in no way interfered with the general law as to the opening of new roads or the building of new bridges, according to the witness, and as a member of the Road Board, he had nothing to do with the Sweet Briar matter in that capacity. Coming back to the Bedford City conversation on the subject, witness said (questioned by Mr. Strode) that he did not propose to continue to allow certain districts to continue to draw more road funds than the Courthouse District, until they had shown a disposition to "even up."

Well, another thing. One of your charges against Beard is in connection with the assessment of his brother, Sheriff J. P. Beard. Did you bring any charges against his brother?

"No, I read the law to the jury and told them to investigate and do what was necessary."

"Did the jury bring in an indictment against his brother?"

"No, sir."

CLIPPINGS READ.

After some further questioning Mr. Strode drew from his bag a batch of clippings from the Amherst News-Breeze all of which Judge Campbell acknowledged as having appeared in the paper. Two of them were of minor importance, referring to the selection of Judge Wood to try the assault case, and the result of the election of a circuit judge for the new district, in which Amherst was included. A third was more interesting. Only one phrase in it attracted his attention. The article was written by Judge Campbell, and referred to what might follow in connection with the assault. "Also I may be able," the article said, "to give some new developments" about those connected with the prosecution of his brother."

"Did that refer to this Beard case, Judge Campbell?" asked Mr. Strode.

"I don't remember."

The committee ruled that there was no necessity to encumber the record with

the articles, but Mr. Strode asked that this sentence and Judge Campbell's reply be allowed to go in. The committee assented to this.

THE JURY MATTER.

The matter of the selection of the special grand jury which indicted Judge Campbell was next taken up by Mr. Strode.

"I understand you to state that in drawing this grand jury you did it to save time and to save Judge Wood the embarrassment of having to do it?"

Just as Mr. Strode asked this question a little boy who had dozed off fell over with considerable racket. The slight diversion made it necessary to repeat it.

"Yes, sir."

"You say that if you had waited to let Judge Wood choose the jury from the list when he came to court he might not have found two men and might have been able to proceed with the case, and might thus have been embarrassed?"

"Yes, sir."

"Could you not have sent the list to Judge Wood?"

"I don't know, because I didn't want to."

"What was the objection to having Judge Wood select the jury?"

"It might have been done."

"There was no insuperable obstacle in his way of doing so, was there?"

"He might, Mr. Strode."

WAIVED EXAMINATION.

The examination then touched upon the fact that Judge Campbell had waived examination by the magistrate before whom the warrant charging him with assault had gone. He had said before that he knew the warrant—charging a felony—would either have to be dismissed or sent on to the County Court; that the charge was made up, and he wanted no dismissal, but a fair and open trial; that he therefore waived preliminary examination.

"Though the warrant charged you with felonious assault, could not the magistrate have stated to which he had referred to common assault and punished you for a misdemeanor?"

"I guess he could, Mr. Strode. But anyhow I wanted a full open trial."

"You have stated here that you didn't pack the grand jury from your testimony in Amherst to the effect that you did pack it with your enemies, so you would be indicted and tried. How do you reconsider these two statements?"

"I think the stenographic report of my testimony in Amherst is incorrect. And I said here that I packed the grand jury. I don't remember saying it. If I did, I didn't mean it in that way."

Chairman Southall and some other members of the committee remembered hearing Judge Campbell make the statement.

Some minute questioning from the committee with reference to the time Judge Campbell shot Commonwealth's Attorney Evans followed with a question now and then from Mr. Strode. Mr. Strode asked a number of questions about the immediate provocation for the assault, and at one or two places got the witness rather involved in his answers. And then the committee adjourned until next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

Nominated by The President.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Lieutenant Colonel Gerald H. Ernest, corps of engineer United States army, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Assayist and melter of the United States Assay Office, David Kirby Pope, Charlotte, N. C.

Lost by Two Votes.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

MANASSAS, VA., February 14.—An election held here today on the question of bonding the town for \$10,000 for street improvement was lost by two votes. The vote stood 19 for, and 21 against.

WARM WELCOME AWAITED THEM

Mr. Waters and Bride, Who Were Secretly Married, Receive Parental Blessing.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BALTIMORE, MD., February 14.—Herbert Dorsey Waters and his bride, who were Miss Frances Walker, of Charlottesville, Va., whose marriage on January 6th was announced yesterday at Charlottesville, arrived this evening at the home of the groom's father, near Germantown, Md., where they will spend a few days. They were warmly welcomed, and the bride received a letter from her father, who is one of the wealthiest residents of Montgomery county, Md., and was a half brother of Lloyd Dorsey, who died recently, and whose wife was Miss Nancy Brown, of Baltimore.

The groom had visited his home since his marriage and several persons suspected that he had been married, as he suddenly ceased his attentions to the young ladies of the neighborhood with whom he was a great favorite. The parents of the young man received a letter from him yesterday telling of their marriage, and stating that he would bring his bride home to-day to receive the parental blessings. Mr. Waters is twenty-two years old.

Don't

Forget to try us on your next PRESCRIPTION. We have the newest, largest, and most up-to-date prescription department in the State. We filled over three hundred prescriptions the first month. We use only the purest and best of everything at the very lowest price.

JOHN L. RIDENOUR,
In charge Prescription Dept.

Tragle Drug Company,
817 East Broad Street.

THE TRIAL OF BISHOP

Miss Ada Wilson, Daughter of Dead Man, on the Stand.

STATE'S EVIDENCE ALL IN

Two Witnesses Are Put on the Stand by the Defense—The Case Will Not Go to Jury Before Tuesday or Wednesday—Much Interest.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 14.—The feature of the second day in the trial of Arthur L. Bishop, of Petersburg, charged with the murder of Thomas Wilson in Charlotte, was the testimony of Miss Ada Wilson, daughter of the murdered man, and the only eye-witness to the tragedy of December 25th. The witness told the story of the shooting in a straightforward, simple and direct manner that she was telling it just as it happened. The cross-examination was rigorous and searching, but from the standpoint of the spectators the witness was not ruffled nor her version of the tragedy shaken. It was a tedious, nerve-racking ordeal even for a man, but the witness betrayed no signs of weakening. Her testimony was regarded by those who heard it as damaging to the defendant, and as she was the sole eye-witness, it naturally follows that her story is all important.

The twelfth juror was chosen early in the morning session from the grand special venire. The present outlook is that the case will not go to the jury before Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Ada Wilson, daughter of the dead man, testified that she met Bishop the night of the tragedy at the home of Jacob Meyer, a short distance from her home; that she and five others, including Bishop, drank wine that was brought to the Meyer home by Bishop. From the Meyer home Miss Shultz, Miss Wilson and Miss Bishop went to the home of Wilson, and just as the three were seated in the parlor Bishop asked the girls to take a drink with him. Miss Shultz complied, but Miss Wilson stated that she did not drink.

About this time Wilson came to the parlor door and ascertained that the door was latched on the inside. He called to his daughter to open the door, and Miss Shultz volunteered to do so. On entering the room Wilson ordered Miss Shultz out of the house and told Bishop to "take the damn stuff" (meaning the whiskey and wine that was on the center table) and go. Bishop arose and extended his hand, at the same time telling Wilson that he was a gentleman and desired to be so treated. Wilson refused Bishop's hand, and at the same time put his hands on Bishop and pushed him in the direction of the parlor door. Just as the two got out in the hall Bishop drew the fatal shot. Mrs. Wilson, widow of T. J. Wilson, corroborated her daughter's statement, also Tom Wilson, a young son, and A. B. Downs, father of Mrs. Wilson. A number of character witnesses were then called by the State.

J. T. Patterson and O. L. Barringer were the only two witnesses examined for the defense. Both were at the Wilson home soon after the killing. Both stated that Mrs. Wilson said that she never saw the fatal shot fired. Each stated that the girl was bordering on hysteria.

NEGRESS WHO SERVED IN ARMY

Proposition to Pension Them on the Same Footing with the White Veterans.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., February 14.—Representative McRae today, by resolution introduced in the House a bill to pension ex-slaves and free negroes who did faithful service in the Confederate army, empowering the county pension boards to pay on their names on under the same rules that apply to white veterans.

Mr. Dougherty, of Allegheny, late in today's session, introduced in the House the revenue bill prepared by the Joint Committee on Finance. It was made special order for Wednesday noon, and 500 copies ordered printed.

Other notable bills introduced were:

By Mr. Davidson, A resolution in memory of the late J. L. M. Curry.

By Mr. Williams, a resolution concerning the improvement of the Cape Fear River, asking Congress to provide appropriations.

By Mr. Woodley, To regulate compensation for sales under deeds of trust.

By Mr. Dockery, To authorize Hamlet to issue bonds for schools.

Mr. Freeman, Republican, arose to a question of personal privilege and read an extract from a newspaper charging that the Republican caucus had agreed to oppose all temperance legislation, declaring the statement unqualifiedly false. He said he had good reason to believe an employee of the House inspired the article.

In the Senate the bill to abolish the board of examiners for State Institutions passed its second reading and went over until Monday on objection for third.

Senator Glenn, who introduced the bill, said he didn't know there was such a board until he learned their report on the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro, which, he said, did that institution a very great injustice.

The child labor bill, as reported by the Committee on Manuacturing, was made a special order for next Wednesday.

Among bills introduced were:

By Mr. Webb, Relating to special proceedings.

By Mr. Godwin, For the relief of widows of Confederate soldiers.

The resolution in memory of Dr. Curry was adopted by a rising vote.

Further argument on the Watts whiskey bill and other proposed temperance legislation was postponed until next Tuesday on account of the absence of a large number of members.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 14.—An omnibus public building bill, carrying approximately \$3,000,000, was introduced today by Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. This is the bill upon which the subcommittee has been working for the past few days, and will be reported from the full committee next week. The bill authorizes the limit of cost of Federal buildings in the several cities named to be increased to the following amounts:

Harrison, Ark., \$100,000; Rome, Ga., \$134,100; Mayville, Ky., \$50,000; Henderson, Ky., \$50,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., \$120,000; Dallas, N. C., \$100,000; Goldsboro, N. C., \$50,000; Nashville, Tenn., \$67,185; Martinsville, Va., \$45,000; Sherman, Texas, \$145,000; Batesville, Ark., \$75,000.

Provision is made for the erection and completion of Federal buildings on sites now owned by the United States in Watchtowers, La., \$50,000.

Sites are authorized to be purchased in the cities named to the following amounts: Tuscaloosa, Ala., \$75,000; Florence, Ala., \$75,000; Bluefield, W. Va., \$100,000; Gainesville, Ga., \$6,800; Valdosta, Ga., \$8,000; Blue Bluff, Ark., \$7,000; Houston, Texas, \$125,000.

For an additional site for the post-office at Atlanta \$200,000 is authorized.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble And Do Not Even Suspect It.

Do Not Neglect Your Kidneys, Because if Kidney Trouble is Permitted to Continue, Fatal Results Are Sure to Follow.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fall to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble

Gentlemen—"About 18 months ago I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I was to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pain in my back. My water at times looked very much like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all run down. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected, and while I did not know I had kidney trouble, I somehow began to feel that I was the cause of my trouble. I procured a bottle of Swamp-Root and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My cure is very gratifying to me."

Mrs. E. N. Wheeler,
117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue much suffering, with fatal results, are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable; makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles; makes your head and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as

AN INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION

Col. J. S. Cunningham to Form One Including Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., February 14.—Colonel John S. Cunningham, president of the North Carolina Farmers' Protective Association, and author of a bill incorporating the association, which has just passed the General Assembly, said tonight that just as soon as the State organization can be perfected to the extent of having twenty-five counties represented, a proposition will be made to form an interstate association including especially tobacco growing sections of Virginia, East Tennessee and South Carolina. Briefly stated the object of the present State association will be to extend mutual help and protection to its members; to engage in selling products at fair profit; to gather and disseminate facts and statistics concerning area, condition and prices of crops; to establish a non-partisan agricultural newspaper; to encourage or operate farmers' fertilizer and seed oil mills. The organization in North Carolina is to be perfected next Thursday.

A Plea From Baltimore.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir—Will you kindly permit me, as a native of Virginia, to express the earnest hope that the Legislature may overwhelmingly vote to present the Lee statue to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. For the last eight years I have resided in Baltimore, where a very large proportion of the population is of northern lineage. During this period I have had occasion from time to time to travel to a considerable extent in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other Northern States, and nowhere does there appear any such widespread or deep-seated hostility to the South and southern people as when a resident of Virginia. I had supposed to exist, while the character and greatness of General Lee are almost universally respected and honored. The members of the General Assembly, in my judgment, can feel assured that the intelligent public at the North will not unanimously approve their voting in favor of the Lee statue, while unfavorable action would cause a smile at our expense. I cannot but feel that the opposition in Virginia is born either of mistaking the occasional cry of a few at the North for the sentiment of the great body of the people or else of (possibly unconscious) sentimentality, which should not control the determination of a question so far reaching in its consequences. Even if public sentiment in some of the States were adverse, Virginia should still be guided by her own judgment as to which of her sons shall be honored, since she is to present the statue and not the people of the North. Will the people of Illinois or Ohio, in selecting the statues of their heroes, require whether the prejudices of Virginians may be excited, especially if they know these prejudices would be unreasonable, and that they have the right to select whom they will?

It would seem that it is of the greatest importance that Virginians and the people of the South realize at last that they are not aliens in this country, and that the government, historically and actually, is of and belongs to all sections alike. The placing of the statue of Lee in the Capitol, after the publicity the matter has received, will give this sentiment a strong impulse.

Moreover, for the State for which General Lee sacrificed so much to yield now to clamor from without would be, as I view it, an act of injustice to the memory of the man whose exalted character and ability are almost universally conceded to fairly entitle him to the distinction.

This statue will influence for good, for centuries to come, for all time, the thousands who will see it, when it will suggest the thought of unselfish devotion to duty. What more sublime spectacle in history than General Lee approaching President Lincoln's messenger, through whom he had been offered the command of the army of the United States, at the porch of his home, at Arlington, within sight of the seat of the National Government, whose power he so well knew, and uttering the words: "Say to the President that I can take no part in the invasion of Virginia."

In the course of some remarks in the United States Senate, Senator Hill, of Georgia, once paid General Lee this remarkable tribute: "He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a soldier without cruelty, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public citizen without vices; a private citizen without wrongs; a neighbor without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar without ambition; Frederick with out his tyranny; Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was as obedient to authority as a servant, and as loyal in authority as a king. He was as gentle as a woman, and as modest as a Roman virgin in thought; watchful as a Roman vestal, sublimely to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles."

Thousands of native Virginians, living beyond her borders, will hope soon to see the statue of Washington and Lee side by side in the Capitol. It is a very probable contingency that this cannot be, until may one vacant space remain a mute but powerful protest until such time as the nation shall have learned to recognize the most faithful performance of duty, the most sterling manliness, the most consummate skill.

ALFRED BAGBY, Jr.,
Baltimore, February 11, 1933.

AWAITING RETURN OF MR. L. T. MYERS

Will Bring Definite Information About Shipyard from New York.

Mr. Lilburn T. Myers, receiver for the Trigg Shipbuilding Company, is expected from New York to-morrow. He has been in the Metropolis several days for the purpose of getting the agreement of the creditors of the company there and elsewhere in the North to the plan of settlement. It is believed he will bring back to the city the good news that they will be ready in short and definite time to begin work again.

The Trigg company employs, seven hundred men or more, received yesterday another partial payment of the money due them for work. About \$5,500 was paid out. This makes two-thirds the entire amount due them that has been paid. Three persons who held slips for 270 employees were also paid.

Paint Box Winners In Last Contest.

The Times-Dispatch Paint Box Contest closed with the picture printed two weeks ago to-day. The number of paintings sent in was, perhaps, the largest since the contest opened two months ago, and the work generally was good. The following are the winners, and paint boxes will be mailed to them in a few days:

Annie Gregory, Stovall, N. C.; J. P. Bonaker, Jr., Binghamton, Va.; Linda H. Beveridge, 114 W. Grace St.; Nettie L. Davis, Stovall, N. C.; Little Richardson, Louisa, Va.; Mildred Lafew, 717 W. Main St., City.